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## THE SLAVS OF SOUTHERN HUNGARY\*

By B. C. WALLIS

[With three separate maps, Pls. XIV-XVI, facing p. 352.]

The Slavs of southern Hungary include those Hungarians who belong to the group of Yugo-Slavs (Southern Slavs). They live in Croatia-Slavonia and four counties of Hungary proper (see Fig. 2). Croatia-Slavonia consists of, first, the lower and Hungarian portion of the mesopotamian land between the Save and the Drave, the great Danubian tributaries which flow from the Eastern Alps, and, secondly, that portion of the Dinaric Alpine region which fringes the hundred-mile strip of the Hungarian coast on the Adriatic Sea. The four counties of Hungary proper are grouped here under the title of South-Slav Hungary; they are Baranya, west of the Danube and north of the Drave; Bács-Bodrog (the Bácska), between the Danube and the Tisza; and the two counties of Torontál and Temes, which form the western Banat.

### THE YUGO-SLAVS

The Yugo-Slavs—other than their eastern division, the Bulgarians—include three peoples, the Slovenes (most of whom live in Austria), the Croats, and the Serbs. The Croats are distinguished from the Serbs by two characteristics—they are Roman Catholics and use the Roman alphabet, while the Serbs are members of the Eastern Church and use Cyrillic characters. In the early censuses the only official method of separating Serbs from Croats was based upon their religion; one of the many refinements of the later censuses is to separate them on the basis of mother tongue and to distinguish the Sokáczes and Bunyeváczes of South-Slav Hungary separately from the Serbs, mainly on the ground that they are Roman Catholics. For purposes of historical comparison it is necessary to group the Serbs and Croats together as Serbo-Croats. The Roman Catholic Serbs live in Baranya and the Bácska. It is not clear how the Serb is distinguished from the Croat on the basis of speech, as both peoples use the same language.

### POPULATION AND AREA

The total population of Yugo-Slav Hungary in an area of 30,000 square miles amounts to 5,000,000, as many people as there are in Rumanian Hungary, as defined in the first article, in an area of 38,000 square miles. The density of population is the same as the average density of the popula-

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\* This is the third of a series of four articles. The first two, "The Rumanians in Hungary" and "The Slavs of Northern Hungary," appeared in the August and September numbers of the *Review*. The last, "Central Hungary: Magyars and Germans," will appear in the November number. An explanatory note on the maps accompanies the first article.—EDIT. NOTE.

tion in Hungary as a whole (see Table I in the first article, p. 157). In area the country of the Yugo-Slavs is therefore equal to South Carolina and in population to Ohio.

South-Slav Hungary contains eight municipalities, of which the largest, Szabadka (with 95,000 people and 244,000 acres), is the third largest town in Hungary (cf. Duluth, with 94,000 people and 55,000 acres). The other municipalities, in order, are: Temesvár (with 73,000 people and 21,000 acres; cf. Harrisburg, Pa., with 72,000 people and 3,000 acres), Pécs (50,000), Újvidék (34,000), Zombor (31,000), Versecz (27,000), Baja (21,000), and Pancsova (20,000). Croatia-Slavonia contains four municipalities: Zágráb, the capital (with 79,000 people and 17,000 acres; cf. Manchester, N. H., with 78,000 people and 20,000 acres), Eszék (31,000), Zimony (17,000), and Varasd (13,000). The port of Fiume, though geographically part of Croatia-Slavonia, is administered as a separate portion of Hungary proper; it contains 50,000 people in an area of 5,000 acres. Nearly half the inhabitants are Italians, one-eighth are Magyars, and a quarter are Croats. The surrounding district is peopled by Croats (cf. Pl. XV).

#### THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN HUNGARY

The 5,000,000 inhabitants are almost equally divided between Croatia-Slavonia and South-Slav Hungary. During the decade 1900-1910 the natural increase of the population in South-Slav Hungary was two-thirds that of Croatia-Slavonia, while the emigration from the Hungarian area was at a slightly faster rate than that from the mesopotamian land. Both areas received a small inflow of people from other parts of the kingdom. In comparison with Rumanian Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia had a greater natural increase, while South-Slav Hungary had a smaller natural increase, than either of the Rumanian areas. The emigration from both the Yugo-Slav districts exceeds that from the Rumanian Forelands, and that from Croatia-Slavonia was at an equal rate with the emigration from Transylvania.

TABLE I—POPULATION CHANGES IN SOUTHERN HUNGARY, 1900-1910  
(Population in thousands)

	TOTAL POPULATION		NET INCREASE (b)-(a)	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS	CHANGE (c)-(d)	ESTIMATED NET EMIG- RATION	MIGRATION WITHIN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
	1900	1910					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
<i>South-Slav Hungary</i>							
Thousands.....	2,187	2,281	94	197	-103	-119	16
Per cent.....	....	....	4.2	8.9	4.7	5.5	0.8
<i>Croatia-Slavonia</i>							
Thousands.....	2,455	2,672	217	328	-111	-112	1
Per cent.....	....	....	8.5	12.8	4.3	4.3	...

In comparison with the Northern Slavs the natural increase of the South-erns Slavs is small; the purely Slav country of Croatia-Slavonia had a lower rate than Ruthenia or Ruthenian Slovachia, while South-Slav Hungary, an area of several peoples, had a smaller increase from natural causes than Slovachia. Emigration from the south did not attain the magnitude of that from the north, although the southern population is 25 per cent more numerous; the chief cause of the difference was the exceptional emigration from Ruthenian Slovachia. The internal migrations were also smaller than those of the north. It may, therefore, be concluded that Croatia-Slavonia was in a fairly settled state, like Ruthenia and Transylvania, while South-Slav Hungary tended rather towards the unsettled condition which characterizes the Slovak lands.

The percentage increase in population between 1880 and 1910 confirms this conclusion (Table II). The 40 per cent increase for Croatia-Slavonia lies between the increases for the Transylvania (28 per cent) and Ruthenian districts (54 per cent), and the 22 per cent increase for South-Slav Hungary is equivalent to that for Slovachia.

The people of Yugo-Slavia are Serbo-Croats, Magyars, and Germans, with a small number of Jews. In South-Slav Hungary the Magyars have increased steadily since 1880 and now form a relative majority of the population; the Germans were slightly more numerous in 1910 than in 1880 but suffered absolute losses in numbers during the last two decades; the Serbo-Croats were less numerous in 1910 than in 1880 (Fig. 1).

TABLE II—NATIONALITIES IN SOUTHERN HUNGARY, 1880 AND 1910

NATIONALITY	SOUTH-SLAV HUNGARY			CROATIA-SLAVONIA		
	1880	1910	INCREASE PER CENT	1880	1910	INCREASE PER CENT
Thousands.....	1,859	2,281	22	1,913	2,672	40
Density per square mile.	90	111	...	72	100	...
SERBO-CROATS						
Thousands.....	454	444	-2	1,716	2,288	33
Percentage.....	24	19	...	89	85	...
MAGYARS						
Thousands.....	489	736	50	40	107	168
Percentage.....	26	32	...	2	4	...
GERMANS						
Thousands.....	562	627	11	76	128	68
Percentage.....	30	28	...	4	5	...
JEWS						
Thousands.....	39	43	10	13	22	69
Percentage.....	2	2	...	1	1	...

The curve for the Serbo-Croats in South-Slav Hungary (Fig. 1) is in striking contrast with the corresponding curve in Croatia-Slavonia and resembles the curve for the Germans between the years 1890 and 1910. Consequent upon these losses of Serbo-Croats and Germans the rate of increase of population in South-Slav Hungary fell away notably from decade to decade; a similar decline is indicated by the curves for the Slovak districts (Fig. 1, p. 271).

In Croatia-Slavonia five people out of six are Serbo-Croats; their numbers have steadily increased, although the rate of increase was slower than those of the small minorities of Magyars, Germans, and Jews.

### SERBO-CROATS IN GENERAL

As in the case of the Rumanians and the Ruthenians of Hungary with regard to the total number of their respective nationalities, the Serbo-

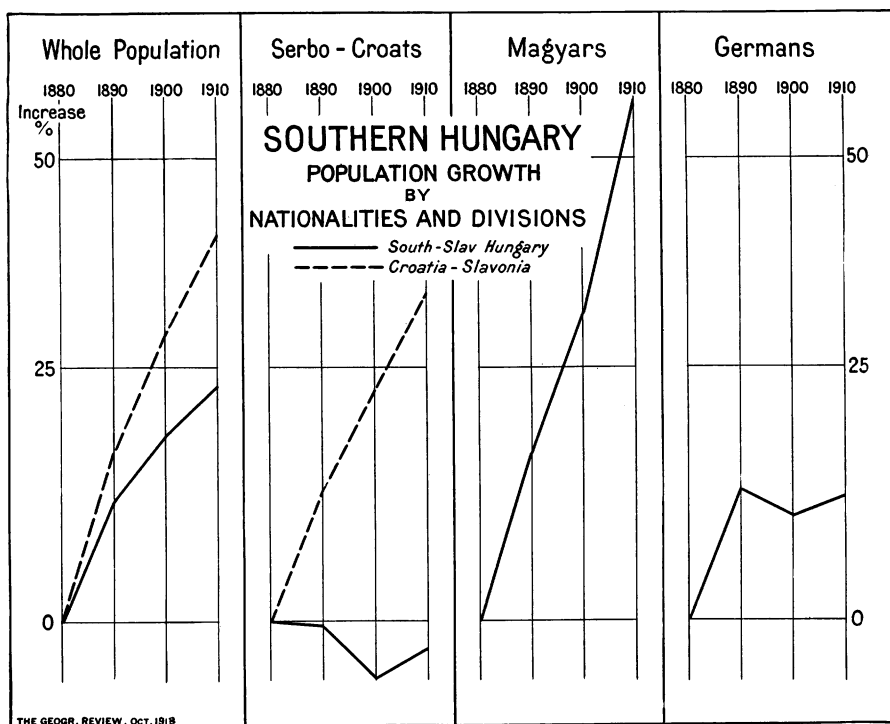


FIG. 1.—Diagram showing, by nationalities and divisions, the population growth in southern Hungary from 1880 to 1910.

Croats of Hungary, 2,281,000 in number, are a minority of the total Yugo-Slav population of Central Europe. There are Slovenes and Serbo-Croats in Austria, so that Trieste like Fiume is an island on the edge of a Yugo-Slav sea. There are Serbo-Croats everywhere south of the Save both in Bosnia and Serbia. The total number of Yugo-Slavs may be estimated at 10,000,000, which number brings this people to the level of the Czecho-Slovak group of Northern Slavs and to half the magnitude of the Ruthenians, or Little Russians. Geographically the linguistic boundary of the Serbo-Croats is well defined on the northwest but is indeterminate on the northeast. Near the Austrian border the boundary lies along the Mur and the Drave; in fact, along this portion of the Drave occurs the most definite

linguistic boundary in Hungary. Passing eastward along the river, the moment the German element appears among the population the linguistic boundary leaves the river and becomes ill-defined. It runs across Baranya towards the confluence of the Maros with the Tisza and separates the Yugo-Slavs from the Magyars; farther east the line turns southwards across the Banat and separates the Slavs from the Rumanians.

There arises, however, one fact of considerable importance. The whole of the Save, the country along the right bank of the lower Drave, and the Danube for a large portion of its course eastward lie within Yugo-Slavia. This territory abuts on the Rumanian lands to the east, and the Slav populations on both sides of the Danube cut off a large portion of that river from the Magyar people and at the same time separate the navigation of the Magyar portion of the Danube from the navigation of the Magyar portion of the Tisza. This fact alone gives a considerable economic and political value to the solution of the problem of the future of the South Slavs and naturally gives greater prominence to that problem than to the problems of the Rumanians and the Slovaks. It must be noted, further, that the lands of the South Slavs are, on the whole, productive cultivable lowlands. South-Slav Hungary contains in the Bácska and western Banat the southern portion of the Alföld, with all its latent agricultural possibilities, for its present comparatively high state of cultivation is but an index to what the land might yield under different conditions in the future.<sup>1</sup> Here, again, is a factor which adds to the importance of the problem of the South Slavs.

Finally, it must be noted that Croatia-Slavonia is the one district in the Hungarian kingdom which is supposed to have an autonomous constitution. The country is under the rule of the Ban and has its own parliament, which sends representatives to the Hungarian parliament at Budapest. These are, however, limited in their voting to questions which affect Croatia-Slavonia. Like many other Hungarian institutions this arrangement is theoretically admirable, but in practice it suffers from the fact that the official in Hungary must be a Magyar. The Ban is removable at will by the Hungarian premier, and the parliamentary elections are conducted orally by a Magyar official, so that it is always possible to secure a Magyarist majority in the Croatian parliament. It is stated that for some months prior to the outbreak of war the whole of southern Hungary was under martial law.

#### NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

The birth rate in southern Hungary is, in general, high; the Serbs are the most prolific, their birth rate being equal to that of the Ruthenians. The Croats have proportionately as many births as the Slovaks. Both

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. the article by the author: *The Peoples of Hungary: Their Work on the Land*, *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 4, 1917, pp. 465-481.

peoples have a higher birth rate than the Rumanians. The death rate of the Serbs is the highest in Hungary; the Croat death rate is approximately on a level with those of the Rumanians and the Slovaks. Consequently the natural increase of the Croats exceeds that of the Serbs and is as high as that of the Slovaks in Ruthenian Slovachia. The rates of natural increase

TABLE III—VITAL STATISTICS, 1900-1910

NATIONALITY	RATES PER 10,000 PER ANNUM			INFANT MORTALITY, PER CENT OF LIVING BIRTHS	ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, PER CENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS
	BIRTH	DEATH	NATURAL INCREASE		
South-Slav Hungary					
Magyars.....	373	264	109	22	8
Germans.....	378	228	150	23	8
Serbs.....	413	326	87	27	15
Croatia-Slavonia					
Croats.....	392	244	148	17	4
Serbs.....	463	330	133	22	8

of Magyars and Germans in South-Slav Hungary are very different from the corresponding rates in the Rumanian Forelands; the Germans in Baranya and the Bácska have a greater natural increase than the Germans in any other part of Hungary, while the Magyar rate in the same area is almost as low as the Magyar rate in Transylvania.

The rate of infant mortality in Croatia-Slavonia resembles those in Ruthenia and the Rumanian Forelands, but the rates in South-Slav Hungary are the highest in the kingdom. The Serb rate is excessive; one child out of four who are born alive dies before it attains its first birthday. The rate among the Germans indicates the effect of the birth rate (which is high for Germans) and confirms the difference already noted between the Swabians in South-Slav Hungary and the Saxons of Transylvania. The Serb proportion of illegitimate births is exceeded in Hungary only among the Magyars of the Rumanian Forelands; the Roman Catholic Croats, like the Roman Catholic Slovaks, have a small proportion of illegitimate children.

As was the case among the Northern Slavs the curves of change of population (Fig. 1) indicate chiefly the results of migratory movements of the people, for the least prolific race shows a steady and continuous increase in numbers. This is the case even in Croatia-Slavonia, since the curve for Serbo-Croats is less steep than the curve for total population, although the Serbo-Croats are on the whole increasing most rapidly from natural causes.

#### MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS

Emigration from South-Slav Hungary was about 60 per cent of the natural increase of the population. More than half of the emigrants were Germans, although the Germans number less than one-third of the population. The Serbs and Magyars each provided approximately one-tenth

of the emigrant stream, where the Serbs form a fifth and the Magyars nearly a third of the population. The Germans, therefore, are losing ground in South-Slav Hungary like the Slovaks in Ruthenian Slovakia. In Croatia-Slavonia the Germans provided 7 per cent of the emigrants from 5 per cent of the people. The total emigration from this area was about a third of the natural increase, and the Serbo-Croats provided a proportion of the emigrants equivalent to the strength of their element in the population.

TABLE IV—ESTIMATED NET EMIGRATION, 1900-1910  
(Percentages of total)

	(A) NATIONALITIES			
	MAGYARS	GERMANS	CROATS	SERBS
From:				
South-Slav Hungary.....	10	58	..	11
Croatia-Slavonia.....	3	7	58	28
	(B) DESTINATIONS			
	To: Germany	Balkan States	Rest of Europe	America
From:				
South-Slav Hungary.....	4	..	1	90
Croatia-Slavonia.....	2	5	6	84

More than five-sixths of the emigrants went to America, a proportion which exceeds that from the Rumanian Forelands but fails to reach the magnitude of the emigration to America from the lands of the Northern

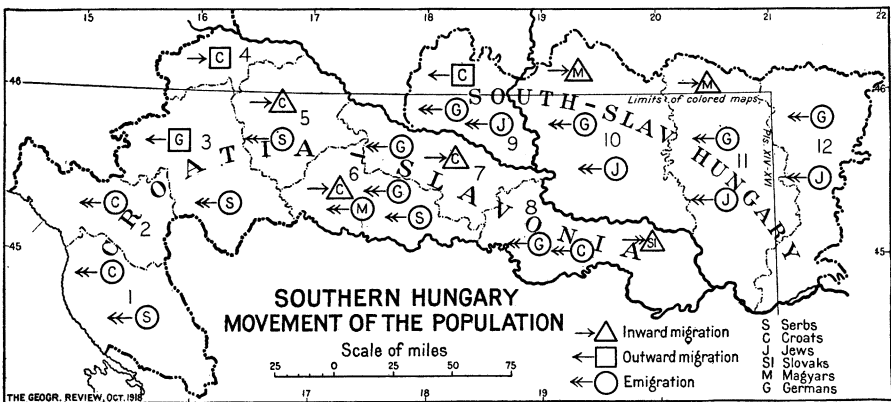


FIG. 2—Cartogram of southern Hungary showing the movement of the population. Scale, 1:5,100,000.

For the names of the counties indicated by hair-line numerals see the key below. The counties are grouped to form two large divisions for the purposes of this article, Croatia-Slavonia and South-Slav Hungary. The statistics in the tables and elsewhere in the text relating to these two divisions are based on the constituent counties as here shown.

*Key to Counties:* 1, Lika-Krbava; 2, Modrus-Fiume; 3, Zággráb; 4, Varasd; 5, Belovár Körös; 6, Pozsega; 7, Verőcze; 8, Szerém; 9, Baranya; 10, Bács-Bodrog; 11, Torontál; 12, Temes.

Slavs. Although Croatia-Slavonia is only separated from Serbia by rivers as a natural obstacle, while Transylvania is separated from Rumania by mountains, comparatively few emigrants left Hungary for Serbia. The proportion of emigrants to Germany lies intermediate between that from

the Northern Slav lands and that from the Rumanian lands. The net balance of internal migration amounts to a small inflow of people into each of the areas; the details of the movements are summarized in Figure 2. Two of the South-Slav counties received an inflow of Magyars, which was balanced in part by an outflow of Croatians from Baranya. Within Croatia-Slavonia the Croats tended to move eastward; there was an inflow of Slovaks into eastern Slavonia and an outflow of Croats and Germans from Croatia. The excessive emigration of Germans from South-Slav Hungary tends to account for the variations in the slope of the German curve in Figure 1.

### RELIGIONS

Table V indicates the sharp religious cleavage which is practically the only distinction between the Serbs and the Croats. The Serb is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church while the Croat is a Roman Catholic; this separation implies that the Croats, with the Magyars and the Northern Slavs of Hungary as well as the majority of the people of Austria, are under the spiritual authority of the Roman Pope; it means also that the Croats and Slovenes have the same religion, while the Serbs belong to the same church as the majority of the Rumanians. The distinction is, therefore, largely geographical. The few Jews of southern Hungary are chiefly German Jews. The Germans of southern Hungary are mainly Roman Catholics while the Germans of Transylvania are nearly all Lutherans. This fact adds point to the distinction commonly current in Hungary between the southern Swabian and the eastern Saxon. The Magyars, as

TABLE V—RELIGIOUS ADHERENCE  
(Percentages of total for each nationality)

NATIONALITY	ROMAN CATHOLIC	CALVINIST	LUTHERAN	GREEK ORTHODOX	JEW	OTHERS
<i>South-Slav Hungary</i>						
Magyars.....	79	18	..	1	1	1
Germans.....	71	..	17	..	11	1
Serbs.....	3	..	..	96	..	1
<i>Croatia-Slavonia</i>						
Croats.....	97	..	..	1	..	1
Serbs.....	3	..	..	94	..	3

elsewhere, are either Roman Catholics or Calvinists; the proportion of Roman Catholics is higher than that which obtains in Slovachia. It is noteworthy that in the east, where the linguistic boundary is not marked by distinct physical features, differences in religious outlook tend to outweigh the disadvantage, except where Serb marches with Rumanian in the Banat.

### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

In educational matters as in other affairs South-Slav Hungary is similar to Slovachia, and Croatia-Slavonia resembles Ruthenia and Transylvania.

In South-Slav Hungary a high proportion of the children are on the registers of the schools, two-thirds of which are Church institutions. Magyar is the language of instruction of two-thirds of the schools, while the Magyars form but half of the population; the Serbo-Croats have as many schools as they are entitled to in proportion to their numbers; but the Germans have few schools, only one in twenty-five, while they form more than a quarter of the people. The Rumanian element in the western Banat has schools in proportion to its numerical strength.

TABLE VI—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, 1910

DIVISION	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 AND 14 NOT ON THE SCHOOL REGISTERS	PERCENTAGE OF THE UN-REGISTERED WHO ARE OFFICIALLY EXCUSED FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE SCHOOLS			
			(i) WHICH ARE:		(ii) WHERE THE LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION IS:	
			STATE OR COMMUNAL	CHURCH	MAGYAR	NON-MAGYAR
South-Slav Hungary..	8	22	32	66	67	33 *
Croatia-Slavonia.....	33	‡	92 †	3	4	96 §
Magyaria.....	12	21	35	62	99	1
Hungary proper.....	12	29	25	74	78	22 ‖

\* 17 per cent Croat or Serb, 11 per cent Rumanian, 4 per cent German. † All communal. ‡ Not stated.

§ 96 per cent Croat or Serb. ‖ 14 per cent Rumanian, 3 per cent German, 3 per cent Slovak.

In Croatia-Slavonia the Magyars form 4 per cent of the population and have 4 per cent of the schools; all the other schools are Serbo-Croat, so that German and Slovak children cannot receive instruction in their own tongue. One child in three escapes school attendance and nine schools out of ten are communal institutions. Croatia-Slavonia is allowed to develop its own educational system, while the Magyars receive preferential treatment educationally in South-Slav Hungary.

Table VI indicates considerable similarity in educational conditions between South-Slav Hungary and Magyaria, so that it might be expected that the standard of education was approximately the same in both areas; yet in Table IX it is shown that half the Serbs are illiterate, while only a quarter of the Magyars and a sixth of the Germans are unable to read and write. These values give roughly a quarter of the population as illiterate, which is the same proportion as obtains in Magyaria. Can it be said that the Serb is less susceptible of education than the Magyar, or is it due to the alleged indifference of the Eastern Church to education? May it not be, on the other hand, an effect of an administrative policy common to the whole of the Slav lands, both north and south? The Slovaks have been oppressed; have the Serbs experienced a like fate?

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

The medical service in Croatia-Slavonia is inadequate to the population. Out of six people who die in that region five are Serbo-Croats, and four of them neither receive medical treatment during illness nor is their death

certified by a physician (Table VII). In Hungary proper there is one physician on the average for 3,500 people; in Croatia-Slavonia the average is one physician for 6,800 (Table VIII). The proportion of pharmacies and midwives to population shows that the public health service in Croatia-Slavonia is less adequate than among the mountainous tracts of Ruthenia

TABLE VII—PUBLIC HEALTH, 1901-1910

NATIONALITY	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS		CAUSES OF DEATH (PERCENTAGE)				NOT CLASSIFIED
	NOT TREATED	NOT CERTIFIED	TUBERCULOUS DISEASES	PNEUMONIA OR PLEURISY	CONGENITAL DEBILITY	SENILE DEBILITY	
BY A PHYSICIAN							
South-Slav Hungary							
Magyars.....	56	51	15	9	8	17	21
Germans.....	41	37	12	10	11	10	23
Serbs .....	68	63	16	9	18	13	14
Croatia-Slavonia							
Croats.....	76	90	15	7	14	12	20
Serbs .....	90	96	15	4	20	9	24

and Transylvania. Tuberculosis appears to be more rampant than in Transylvania, and the heavy rate of infant mortality among the Serbs is connected with the high death rate from congenital debility. It might, perhaps, be suggested that since there is a certain amount of local autonomy in Croatia-Slavonia, where a considerable portion of the budget is earmarked for expenditure in the country itself, the responsibility for the defects in the medical and public health services rests upon the Serbo-Croats and not upon the Magyars; but it must be remembered that the election and other arrangements throw the whole of the machinery of administration into the hands of Magyars, who must accept responsibility for affairs in Croatia-Slavonia as elsewhere in Hungary. The Serbs in Hungary proper receive better medical treatment, since public health officers are more numerous in South-Slav Hungary than in Slovachia or the

TABLE VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 1910

DIVISION	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER:			NUMBER OF FEMALES PER MIDWIFE
	PHYSICIAN	PHARMACY	HOSPITAL BED	
South-Slav Hungary.....	4,100	6,400	625	700
Croatia-Slavonia.....	6,800	13,300	480	1,400
Hungary proper.....	3,500	8,600	490	700

Rumanian Forelands. There are, however, more deaths among them from pleurisy or pneumonia than in Croatia-Slavonia. The Magyars and Germans receive better medical service than the Slavs, this preferential treatment being a common feature in all the lands where Magyars and Germans live with one or other of the "subject races."

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Croats, like the Ruthenians and Slovaks, have a high disproportion of women to men. In Croatia-Slavonia there is a lower proportion of

adults at the working ages between 15 and 60 than in Transylvania, Ruthenia, or Slovachia. On the other hand the proportion of workers among the Serbs and Germans of South-Slav Hungary is the highest in

TABLE IX—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS  
(*Rural Communities*)

NATIONALITY	NUM- BER OF WOMEN PER 1,000 MEN	AGE GROUPS (PERCENTAGE)				PERCENT- AGE OF POPULA- TION OVER 6 YEARS OF AGE ILLIT- ERATE	HOUSES (PERCENTAGE)			PEOPLE PER HOUSE
		0-6	6-14	15-60	OVER 60		STONE OR BRICK	TIMBER	WITH THATCHED ROOFS	
South-Slav Hungary										
Magyars.....	980	17	21	53	9	27	4	4	42	4.9
Germans.....	1,007	15	20	57	8	15	10	..	26	4.7
Serbs.....	1,011	16	19	57	8	50	21	..	33	4.9
Croatia-Slavonia										
Croats.....	1,110	17	22	52	9	50	36	63	39	5.5
Serbs.....	1,035	17	23	53	7	60	16	42	20	5.9

Hungary; it is equaled only among the Rumanians of the Rumanian Forelands.

The Croats and Serbs are more illiterate than the Slovaks but less illiterate than the Ruthenians and Rumanians. The Germans, as usual, are the most highly educated people. In relation to the effect of the churches upon education it may be noted that the order of ability to read and write is as follows: Roman Catholic Slovaks, Roman Catholic Croats, Greek Orthodox Serbs, Greek Orthodox or Uniate Rumanians, Uniate Ruthenians.

Throughout both areas the character of the house material depends upon the locality, although there is the usual difference between a trim and tidy German village and one inhabited by other people. Among the dwellers on the Alföld the houses are made of dried clay with thatched roofs; among the timbered hills of Croatia wood is more freely used. In Croatia-Slavonia the average number of people per house is higher by one than the average for South-Slav Hungary; the number is equaled only among the Magyars in northern Hungary.

#### RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

In proportion to its area Croatia-Slavonia has few miles of railway, although in proportion to population the service equals the average for

TABLE X—RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

DIVISION	MILEAGE	
	PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	PER 100 SQUARE MILES
South-Slav Hungary.....	78	14
Croatia-Slavonia.....	51	8
Magyaria.....	50	13
Hungary proper.....	71	10

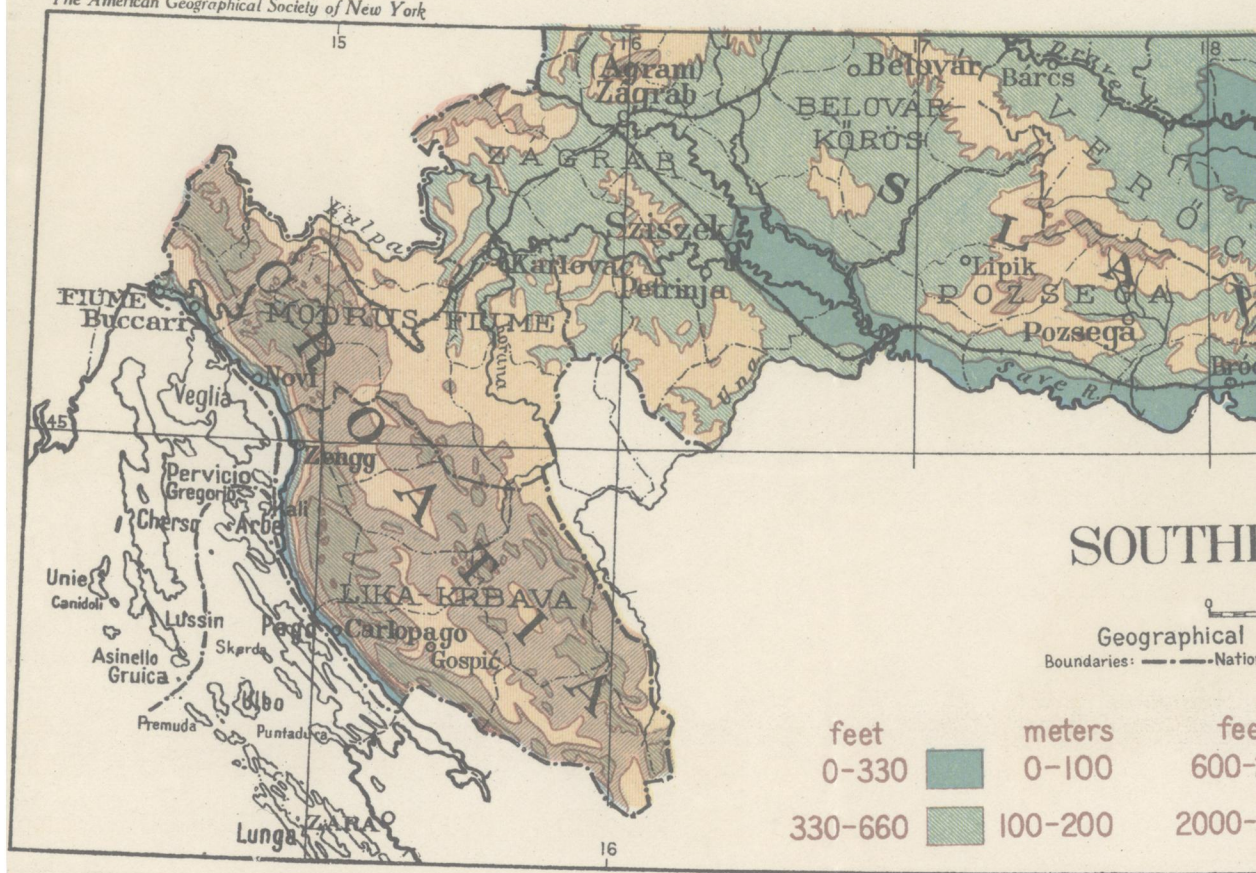
Hungary proper. South-Slav Hungary has the best railway service in the country, since it is crossed by the international route to Constantinople

from Paris, as well as by the lines for the Transylvanian plateau; yet even here the railways are not designed to serve local interests.

#### NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SLAVS

Slovaks and Serbo-Croats are peasant peoples tied by tradition and training to tillage of the ground. The Slovaks in their northern home are the people of the potato; the Serbs, with their infiltration of Mediterranean culture, are the people of the plum tree. The Slovaks are oppressed by the Magyar bureaucracy; the Serbo-Croats have a nominal measure of autonomy, based upon a local parliament (usually packed to give it a Magyarist majority) under the rule of a local governor, who is removable at will by the head of the Hungarian government. The Slovaks have neither a local parliament, nor are they represented in the Hungarian parliament by a Slovak party. The Northern Slavs are separated from the Southern Slavs by the Magyars and Germans, who occupy central Hungary. Near the western border of Hungary Croats have occupied the small mesopotamian area between the Mur and the Drave; the Slovenes in Hungary, a kindred people to the Croats, hold a small area north of the Mur, and a few Croats live in scattered islands between the Slovenes and the Danube near Pozsony. In the boundary zone between the Magyars and the Rumanians on the east of central Hungary there are islands of Slovaks, which even extend into eastern Slavonia; but neither the scattered islands of Croats on the west nor the less numerous islands of Slovaks on the east serve to provide a connecting link between the two main groups of Hungarian Slavs: the islanders must remain islanders isolated from their kinsmen or migrate from their present homes. The Slovaks can only look to the Czechs of Bohemia for leadership and assistance; they have Ruthenians on their eastern margin. Similarly it would appear that the Yugo-Slavs of southern Hungary are driven to look to Serbia for leadership and to the Western Powers, pledged as they are to the reconstitution of Serbia, for assistance; they have Rumanians on their eastern edge.

The Northern Slavs meet resistance from Germans along their western and northwestern boundaries; the Southern Slavs find considerable opposition from a section of the Italian people in reference to the Slav boundaries on the west and southwest, along the Adriatic. The Northern Slavs are adjacent to the storm center of Poland, whose historical vicissitudes have fastened public attention on their woes rather than on the troubles of the Slovaks; but the future of the Slovaks must be affected by the solution of the Polish problem, and their prosperity will, to some degree, depend upon the economic development of the Polish mines and industries. The Southern Slavs are adjacent to the storm center of the Balkans, and their continuance as a race depends upon the satisfactory outworking of plans under which the Balkan peoples can settle down harmoniously to the development of the latent possibilities of their land.





## SOUTHERN HUNGARY

Scale 1:2 000 000

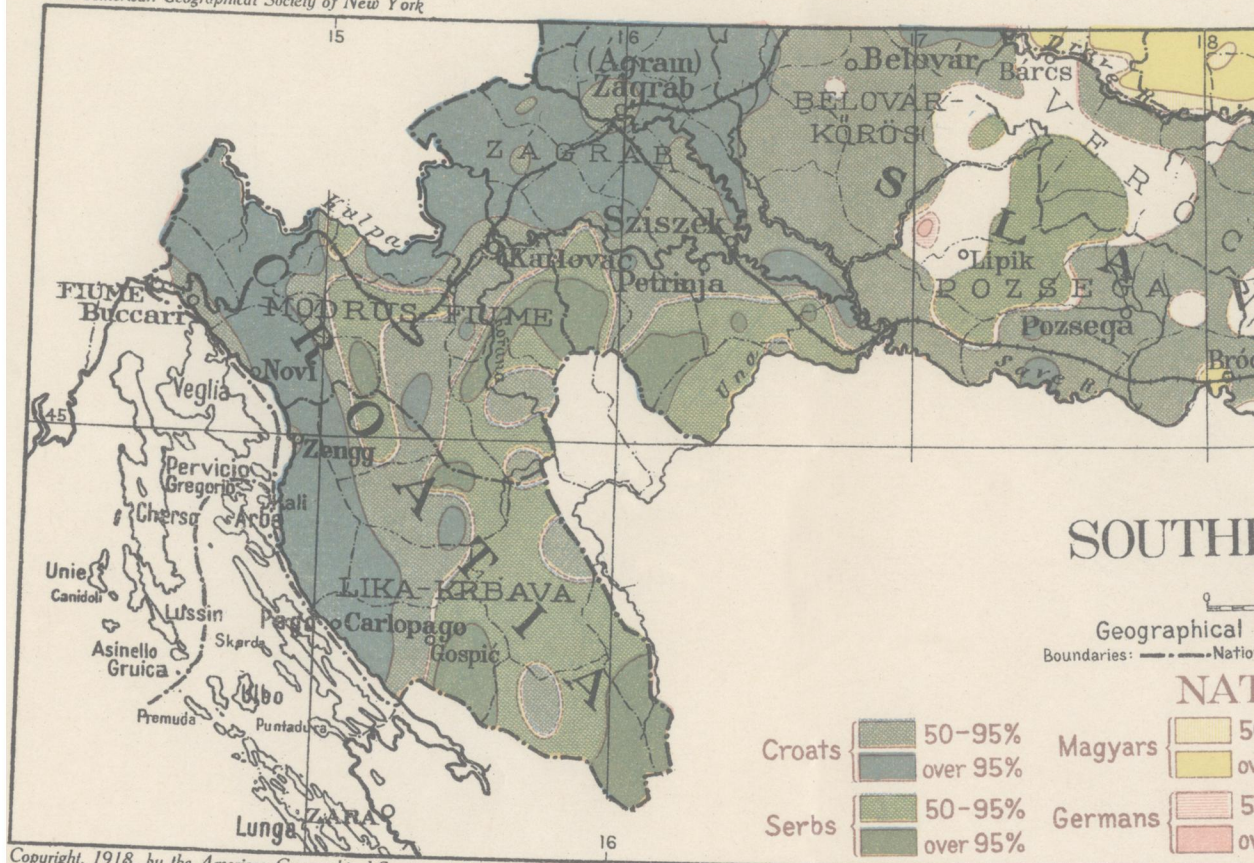
0 10 20 30 40 50 miles

Geographical Data Compiled by B.C. Wallis

Boundaries: ——— National, - - - - - County, - - - - - District and Municipality

### RELIEF

	meters	feet	meters	feet	meters
0-100	0-100	600-2000	200-600	3300-5300	1000-1600
100-200	100-200	2000-3300	600-1000	over 5300	over 1600





## SOUTHERN HUNGARY

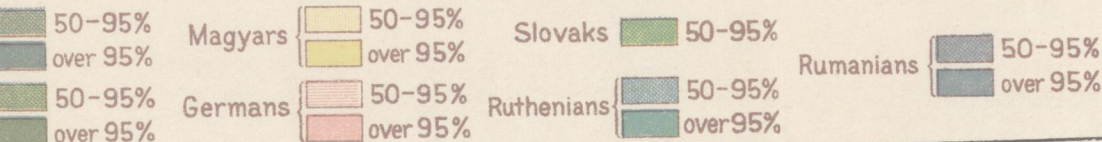
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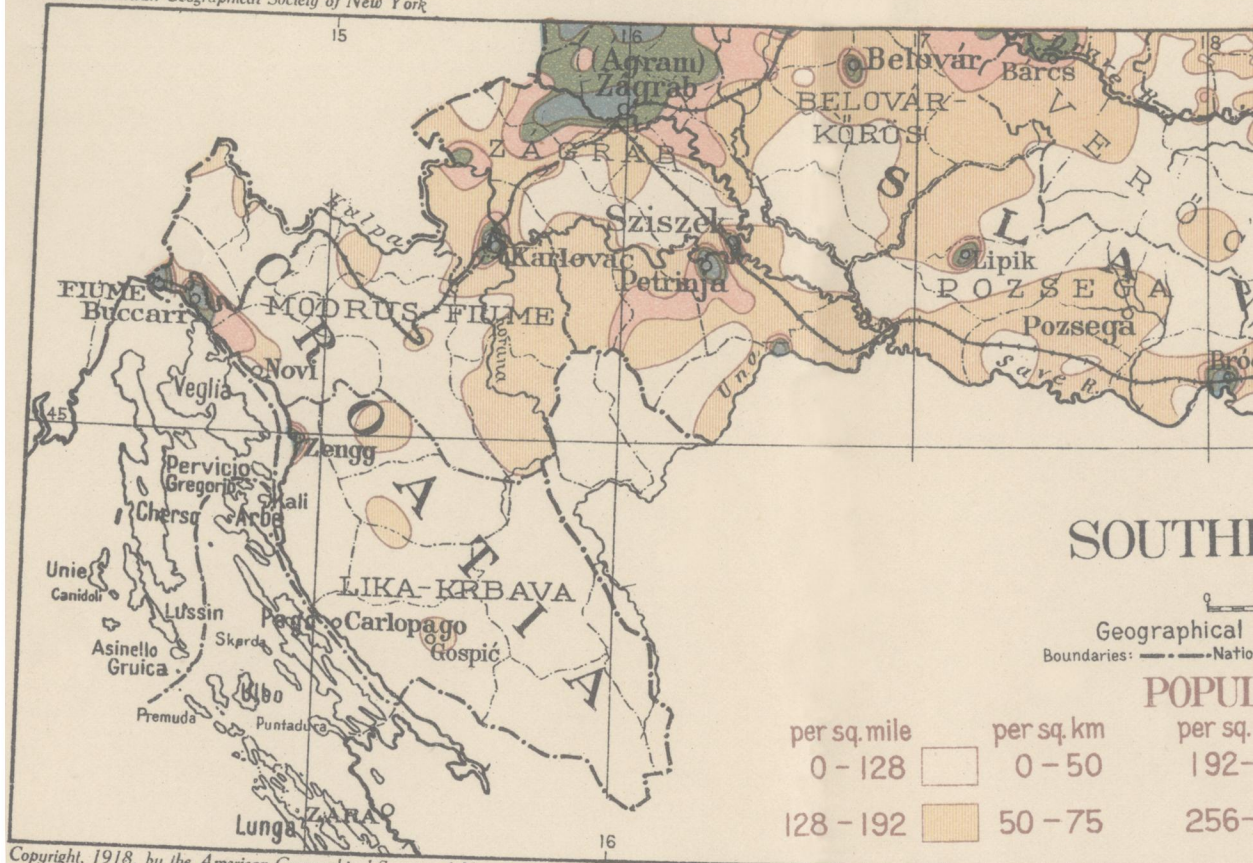
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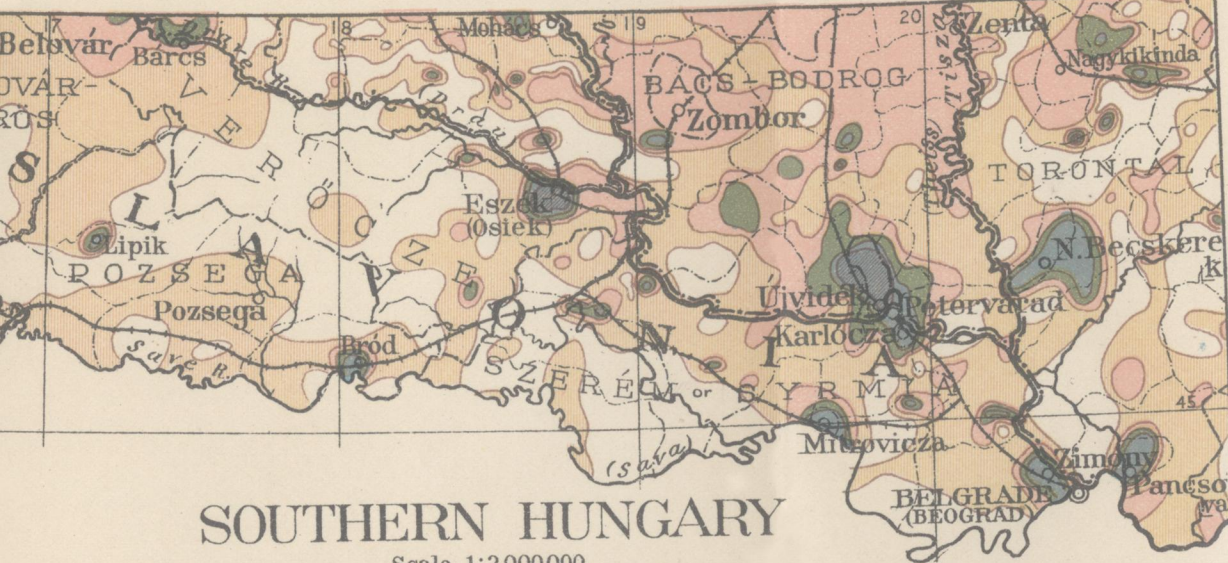
Geographical Data Compiled by B.C. Wallis

Boundaries: ——— National, - - - County, - - - District and Municipality

### NATIONALITIES







## SOUTHERN HUNGARY

Scale 1:2 000 000

0 10 20 30 40 50 miles

Geographical Data Compiled by B.C.Wallis

Boundaries: ——— National, - - - County, - - - District and Municipality

### POPULATION DENSITY

per sq. mile	per sq. km	per sq. mile	per sq. km	per sq. mile	per sq. km
28	0 - 50	192-256	75 - 100	320-384	125 - 150
92	50 - 75	256-320	100 - 125	over 384	over 150

The problems of the Slovaks and the Croats, consequently, tend to be overshadowed by the apparently more insistent problems of their neighbors, whose troubles have awakened the sympathies of all civilized peoples; yet two facts must not be forgotten. First, the Northern and Southern Slavs are two horns where the Slav peoples reach farthest west; they hold two important geographical lines of communication. The Northern Slavs are the western end of that band of their race which occupies the densely peopled east-and-west route along the edge of the Northern Carpathians, penetrates the Moravian Gate, and holds the Bohemian Plateau. The Southern Slavs hold the western end of the great Danube route from the Black Sea to the Adriatic; they occupy the basin of the Save and the coast lands where the easiest routes approach the Adriatic Sea. Between these two horns the Germans are continuous from South Germany through central Austria almost to Budapest; east of the Germans lies the Magyar block. Secondly, the route from Berlin to Constantinople is crossed by both groups of Slavs; and, should Austria-Hungary persist either as an empire or as a federation, so long as Prussia dominates her politics the Prussian can claim that he has won the war, for he will have succeeded in his primary aim, the establishment of Prussian authority over Central Europe and of economic slavery to Prussia therein.